SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1890.

Is It to Turn It Over to the Government? From the Chicago Herald we learn that it

has come to this: "The directors of the World's Fair are buried beneat a site slide. They are plunged in darkness and despair. The task of locating the Fair, of choosing one from their large and varied assertment of sites, has overwhelmed them with its magnitude, and they have given up. They will leave the settiament of an awkward situation with the Federal Commission. Such is the infelicity of their present situation, and such are the signs of the

This brings us to an expanding phase of topsy-turvyness. When THE SUN originally proposed that there should be a World's Fair in 1892. Chicago's first act was to scrape up some thousands of dollars and rush to Washington to lobby through Congress a decree that the Fair should be held in Illinots. At the time when the Federal authorities should have been left unsolicited to deal with this universally interesting question according to the natural proprieties of things, our Western contemporary made such a vigorous and whooping attack on the pregnable bulwarks of Congressional reason that she succeeded in running the national legislature and the President, too. to the extent of eliciting from them a bill in her favor.

Now, at the first great problem to be decided by the party designated to hold the Fair, the selection of a site, Chicago confesses herself impotent, and pusillanimously resigns her duty to the Federal authorities When she should have been minding her own business, she was interfering with Congress; but when, in response to her unremitting efforts and appeals, the Government handed over to her a positive duty to perform, she turns to the Government for bein at the first trial.

What help can lie in this Federal Commis sion? If the Republican Congress committed such a stupendous absurdity as to locate America's initial World's Fair in a town where they still have prairie fires, what better sort of work can be expected from their Commissioners?

If there is any idea out in Chicago, however, that this confession of failure and transfer of responsibility to the Federal representatives is the first move toward making the United States Government take the entire enterprise off her shoulders, practically and financially, she had better correct it. This was essentially a Chicago affair. There has been too much humbug and Republican imposition upon the public about the matter up to date. Let us have no

The Man With the Dirty Mouth.

We observe that on the floor of the House on Thursday Joseph G. Cannon accused the Hon. Amos J. CUMMINGS of procuring [or instigating the publication in THE SUN of this silent and yet speaking portrait of a dirty mouth :



The reply of Mr. CUMMINGS that he is in no way responsible for what appears in the editorial columns of THE SUN is strictly accurate. That accomplished reporter and useful member of the House signs his communications to this newspaper.

The person responsible for the appearance of the lifelike representation of a dirty

The news from the Fifteenth district of Illinois indicates that the constituents of the man with the dirty mouth intend to relieve themselves of all responsibility for the future outgivings of that foul orifice.

Industrial Arbitration in Great Britain.

In view of the attempts made in this country to settle disputes between workmen and their employers by means of State Boards of Arbitration, it will be interesting to review the experience of Great Britain. The history of the trade unions shows that arbitration, to be successful, must be voluntary, not compulsory, and that it must be undertaken by men specially qualified to deal with a given exigency. It is eighteen years since a law was enact-

ed by the British Parliament authorizing the formation of local boards or courts of conclitation and arbitration. This measure, the Masters and Workmen Arbitration act, was carried with great difficulty, mainly through the efforts of the representatives of labor. Yet, although so earnestly demanded, it has never been put in force. In 1875 the Trades Union Congress passed a resolution calling upon its Parliamentary Committee to proceed to establish local boards or counells of conciliation and arbitration in the chief industrial centres of the United Kingdom. No such board, however, has ever been established under the act. When the composition of a council came to be considered an agreement could not be reached, and the scheme was abandoned as impracticable. It was pronounced impossible to organize a board of arbitrators even in a single town which should be competent to deal with the disputes in every trade practised within the limits of the town. A fortiori, such a board could not be constituted for a larger district. Bo widespread and rooted has come to be the conviction that a dispute in a given trade, if submitted to arbitration at all, must be settled by arbitrators thoroughly conversant with the trade in question, that even the attractive proposal made last spring by Mr. MATHER was declined. Mr. MATHER Suggested the formation of a consultative committee to consist of the "Labor members" and an equal number of employers of labor, all to be members of the House the very near future; and when such of Commons. To avert any suspicion a state of affairs is launched into exthat the committee was formed in the interests of capital, he proposed that the Labor members should themselves designate the employers to be placed on the committee. He also guaranteed the payment of all the expenses of the committee from a fund to which be permitted to contribute. The function of the projected committee was to be, when eatled upon, to avert strikes by conciliation, or, where strikes had occurred, to arbitrate. if requested. After a long and careful con-

On the other hand, there have been during worthy instances of voluntary arrangements for conciliation and arbitration be-ANT CIT & DRUIDEND, DEW

bers rejected it.

sideration of this suggestion the Labor mem-

tween workmen and employers in a particular trade. In the fron trade, for example, disputes used to be frequent, bitter, and even riotous, but there has been a signal diminution of industrial warfare since the institution of the North of England Board of Conchiation and Arbitration for the Manufactured Iron Trade. This board, consisting of representatives of ironmasters and tronworkers, has, since it was formed in 1869, adjusted nearly a thousand disputes, including at least thirty important settlements of wages. A similar experiment has been tried with equal success by the coal miners and their employers. In the Northumberland coal trade some 8,000 disputes have been adjusted by joint committees without any serious disturbance of traffic in the districts affected. The great strike of the miners in the early part of the present year was settled after a few days' cessation of work by a joint committee composed of representatives of the Coal Owners National Federation and of the National Federation of Miners. The great strike of the London dockmen in 1889 was really settled by arbitration, after well-meant attempts at conciliation on the part of out-

siders had failed. The experience of the English trade unions is that the interests of trades are not identical, and even if they were, persons conversant only with one trade could not be trusted with the delicate function of settling disputes arising in another. A State Board of Arbitration, therefore, clothed with the power of settling controversies growing out of all the intricate questions connected with the innumerable branches of modern industry, is from the view-point of the British workman an absurdity.

The Story of Four Woodcock.

An act of the Legislature passed in 1888 provided for the appointment of fifteen game and fish protectors by the Board of Commissioners of Fisheries. One of these officers is known as the Chief Game and Fish Protector, and the other protectors act under his direction and supervision. The statute declares it to be the duty of the game and fish protectors to enforce the laws of the State for the protection of game and fish, and for this purpose they are authorized to visit suspected places and gather such information as may be in their power to do relative to infraction of such laws committed by any person." The protectors are also empowered to arrest without warrant any person violating any of the provisions of any statute now or hereafter enacted and in force at the time for the protection of moose, wild deer, birds, and fish.

Dr. WILLET KIDD of Newburgh is one of the game and fish protectors appointed under this statute. The announcement has recently been made in several newspapers that he is about to cause a suit to be instituted against DELMONICO in this city to recover penalties for violations of the game laws in selling birds out of season. A telegram from Newburgh to the New York Herald thus states the facts:

"Dr. King, some weeks ago, while the law prohibiting the sale of woodcock was yet in force, entered Dan-monico's with some friends. Besays that in the course of their dinner he ordered woodcock. The waiter reminded him that they were out of season, and could

At a suggestion from Dr. Kipp, however, the attendant saw the head waiter and returned a moment later with the remark: 'It will be all right: you may have them. Dr. Kidd adds that at that supper his friends and himself are four woodcock, for which he paid \$4, "He claims to have since enjoyed eating the same

kind of game at Drimonico's, out of season also, and has prepared papers in the case to institute suit against him in the Supreme Court to enforce the penalty, which is \$25 for each bird. Dr. Kind says he has several witnesses and that he intends to press the case against DELEGATION OF AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO

Was not this a handsome, gentlemanly thing to do?

There may be people who believe in the propriety of tempting persons to commit crime in order to punish them for the offence. We do not. Mr. EUGENE G. BLACK-FORD, himself one of the Fish Commissioners of the State, is reported as saving: "Apparently Dr. Kipp has been doing a little tetective work on his own account, just as policemen go into barrooms and induce bartenders to sell them drinks after hours." mouth is the man who opened that mouth in Congress on Wednesday of last week.

The comparison is apt. It shows the conduct of the game protector in its true light. He appears to have been acting in the comhined character of a tempter and a detective. Of course, so long as crime prevails, detective work will be necessary; but while the laws should be enforced, men should not be invited to commit offences in order that they may be punished for yielding to temptation. If a person was suspected of having committed one murder, nobody would think of inducing him to commit another in order to bring him to the gallows or to the horrors

of the electrical chair. We learn that Dr. Kidd has the reputation of being an efficient and honorable officer, We trust our contemporary's account of his proceeding in the DELMONICO case may prove to be incorrect. Should it be true, however, it seems to us difficult to adjust the game protector's action in the matter to any high standard of gentlemanly conduct.

Buffalo Bill's Great Opportunity.

During the past few years our modern highwaymen, being deprived of mail coaches. have taken to the steam cars, and have been doing a rushing and lively busi-The trouble among passengers on board our trains is that every one is for himself and nobody for all. Their spirit of individuality is cultivated too highly Each one starts out with the idea that it is none of his business if his neighbor should get robbed; just what the train thieves want. It makes the holding up of hands a mighty simple affair. In old times, when emigrant ships were nearing this port after a tedious voyage, the sailors used very often to amuse themselves by "going through" the greenhorns. At first they met with little or no resistance, but at last the thing went too far. The greenhorns became knowing, and organized themselves into little vigilance committees, which proved to be more than a match for the funny sailors. Then the robbing of immigrants had to be carried on in a more roundabout way about Castle Garden.

When police protection on board the trains is inadequate, the passengers themselves might do well to take a hint from those immigrants of long ago. In all probability that is just the thing which they will do in istence, BUFFALO BILL will be compelled to change the programme of his Wild West show. Instead of mules, ponies and probably young abducted horses mixed up strangely with an old-fashloned mail coach and a lot of red devils, he will petther employers nor trade unions should have to run a train of cars around his circus with a flaming and screaming engine. When it is flying along at sixty miles an hour at least, a crowd of outlaws should pounce upon it, and, clown fashion, jump through the windows into the PULLMAN palaces, yelling out in the politest manner possible; "Hands up. gentiemen, please!" A grand row could immethe last twenty years in England some note- diately be inaugurated, and while revolvers

and rifles are ringing within, a broadsword

combat might very properly take place upon

the cowcatcher between the President of the road and the chief of the robbers. "Three up, two down, and one in the middle might go on with sparkling effect, and end of course with the complete slaughter of the outlaw just at the moment when all his blooming companions are getting pulverized within, amid plenty of green fire and yellow smoke, while the band plays "Hall

Columbia, Happy Land!" Such is a picture of the genuine Wild West of the future, and, as they say he is a man ahead of his time, Buffalo Bill should drop the old-fashioned style and adopt the coming methods. They would make all the Emperors, Kings, and the Czar throw up their hats and their jobs, give three cheers and a tiger for the Star Spangled Banner, and come to America to join the Knights of Labor and visit the Chicago Fair

Some Brief Comments on the Speaker's Summary.

At Portland the Hop. THOMAS BRACKETT REED undertook to catalogue the achievements of the Republican majority in the Fifty-first Congress.

"If any Tariff was ever the result of the beliefs of the whole people of the United States," said the Speaker, "the McKINLEY bill was that bill."

And yet one man, a Republican, and greater Republican than any in the Fifty first Congress, blew the life out of that bill with less than three dozen words.

"The House of Representatives," said the Speaker, "true to its duty, has passed a bill which when it becomes a law will give to the people of the United States the suffrages of

The Force bill, eh? It will not become law, and its only political service will be to give to the people of the United States a Democratic House in 1891.

"We have organized the Territory of Oklahoma," said the Speaker, "and made a beginning of bringing into the Union that rich and exhaustless region which has been hitherto but the home of the savage on his way to civilization." And the first definite roturns from that

rich and exhaustless region come in the shape of an appeal to Congress, through BENJAMIN HARRISON, for an eleemosynary appropriation of the public money to feed the starving settlers.

"We have admitted into the Union," said the Speaker, "two great States, each of them more vast than the whole of New England.

And added four votes to the Republican majority in the Senate by the premature admission of two vast regions which, although each is geographically larger than the whole of New England, contain respectively 60,000 and 79,000 inhabitants.

"The House of Representatives," said the Speaker, with a disingenuousness wholly unworthy a man of courage, "after a flerce fight of many days, has determined, more than four to one, that whoever sells pure lard may label it as such, and whoever sells a compound of lard and other things shall call it a compound, to the end that people may know what they are buying."

And in passing a pretended tax bill which even the Speaker dares not say he regards as wise, or honest, or constitutional, the House has created another precedent for the oppression and suppression of any legitimate American industry in the interest of a stronger and richer competitor.

We have broken the precedents of a hundred years," said the Speaker, "and we have set the precedent of another hundred years, nobler than last."

And you have broken the back of your own party, Mr. REED.

We have broken the precedents of a hundred Yea, any other American Speaker during the past century would have promptly brought to punishment any member guilty of an offence like that of Joseph Garbage Cannon.

We have as yet seen no sign of systematic agitation against the new Hash Trust. The Chicago boarding-house keepers have got to gether and propose to regulate their prices, in agreement and unison, upon one of the very prime necessaries of life, table board. Yet, so far, the Chicago boarding-house keeper is un-

If the essential anti-trust spirit is weary and the new anti-trust law is impotent cannot the free trade anti-trust economists abolish the ariff which supports and hedges in this Hash

Trust? For "Gov.-to-be-Hogg," as the Democratio candidate in Texas is now called, we predict a noble majority. His name should be a tower of strength. If it denotes him truly be carries his colors openly like a man, and if it doesn't he was born to the advantage of being a perpetual and delightful disappointment to every new acquaintance. Gov. Hoos will be a monument to Jeffersonian simplicity and straightforwardness.

What We Are All Talking About.

Work is progressing rapidly on the great stone dock at the foot of East 135th street and the sea wall which is to extend up to the Second avenue bridge and re-claim the land between high and low water mark. Their completion will be a boon to the neighborhood for at low title a broad area of foul, black slime is left to reck in the hot sun and send off a cloud of noisome vapora. The improvements at this point contemplate the cutting of a broad and deep channel through the sait meadows at the upper end of Randall's Island, with the idea of permitting Sound steambeats and even steambalts per to land passengers and freight at the mouth of Harlem Siver. With the daws of that day it s expected that 125th street will develop into a great ners avenue from river to river, as already it has

Everybody hears of the curious inscriptions to be found on the ancient burial slabs in old Trinity Churchyard, but the meat quaint and pathetic of the still existing memorials of departed dust is to be found in the churchyard of old St. Fatrick's Cathedral at Mott and Prince streets. Upon a plain white marble stab is graven a cross, and beneath is the inscription: "A la memoire de Pierre de Laudala Abrieu Contre-Amiral au service des Etats-Unia, qui Disparua Juin, isle, ago 87 ans." No one knows who it was that erected this monument to the memory of a man who under-went forty years of poverty and shame in this city be-fore he "disappeared," and wheet stery was as pathetic as that of the fabled "Man Without a Country." A nidebipman in the French navy and of noble ancestry Pierre de Laudais entered the service of the Americ rolonies when war broke out with England, was made Rear Admiral and had command of a frigate. In the battle between the Serapls and Bon Homme Richard. De Laudais insisted upon fighting his year by the technical rules of the French service and not with American cash, was summened before the Mayai Committee of Congress, and thrown out of serrice because they could not understand his explanatio The Fitz-John Porter of his day, be had no influential friends to push his case, which he presented before each succeeding Congress. Passing rich on an annuity of \$104 a year received from his prise money, thread are set, his lines, but refusing all offers of bein, he ker up to the last the habits of a gentleman, and when on the Fourth of July and the festival day of St. Louis, he donned his old Continental uniform, with the skirts of his coat touching his heels, he was a sight to all h peholders. Froud, solitary, chivalrous, the life of Admirel de Laudais was answer to the accusation of cowardice, yet the busy world had forgotten him when he

A centiaman, whose attention was attracted to thu most pathetic of spitapha took the trouble to look up the matter which Congress did not think it worth while to investigate, and perhaps disliked to touch because it would necessitate an acquaintance with French and mathematics. He found that Lieut Ver-planck, who was an aid to Paul Jenes in the memorable conflict which made one Admiral famous and destroyed another, was authority for the statement that De Lau dais erred, not through any detect of courage, but marely from his desire to "approach the enemy scien-lifically, by bearing down upon the hypothenuse of the procise right-angled triangle described in the thirt; seventh manuarre of his old tax; book." Verplanck was a New Yorker and Do Laudais spent the last forty years of his tife in this city. His wordict may, no doubt

THE ARMOR PLATE TRIAL. It is Likely to Come Off at Annapolts About the Middle or this Month.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5,-The delays in the arrival of the plates from Europe which have postponed for more than four months great competitive armor test arranged by the Navy Department are now over. The all-steel and the nickel-steel plates ordered for this purpose from Schneider & Co., and made at their famous Le Creunot Works, were received some time ago. The compound plate from Cammell & Co. of Sheffield has since arrived. and, as a consequence, the trial can come off, probably, in ten days from this time. It will take place on the naval proving grounds at Annapolis, where the erection of the huge butts was begun months ago, so that there might be

no delay after the arrival of the plates.

The mighty contests, therefore, which have gone on at the Muggiono polygon in Spezia and elsewhere, during the last ten years, between the rival armor plates of Brown, of Cammell. and of Schneider will now very soon be fol lowed by a new struggle between the two latter in our own country. Perhaps especially interesting will be the test of the more modern nickel plate manufactured at La Crouzot to which some good results have been attributed in European trials. The Roard which is to conduct the test, and of which Rear Admiral Kimberley is President, will meet for the purpose about the middle of September, and the privilege of looking on will be coveted by our naval and military officers, since nothing approaching such a trial of armor has ever been ritnessed in this country.

The latest preparation made for the great

witnessed in this country.

The latest preparation made for the great event has been the completion of a six-inch rified breech loader at the ordinance factory in Washington, expressly for this trial. For the purpose of securing an increased muzzle velocity, it was made thirty inches longer than the service gan of the same calibre, so allowing the charge to act longer against the projectile. Some criticism has been based upon the use of special ordinance instead of the standard gun for these tests, and it might be well founded were the ordinance as well as the armor under trial. Perhaps on some accounts it would be better to obtain the double result of testing not only the plates but exactly what many be expected from the actual six-inch guns now carried in our new steel cruisers. For the same reason, a shot with an eight-inch service gun would be desirable, and this test the Board is empowered, under its instructions, to order after a couple of shots from the samiler calibre. As to this special six-inch gun, which was completed from the foreings within the short space of fifty-two days, it will find its regular work aboard one of the new vessols. In the mean time it will be a powerful weapon of its size to use against the plates.

The programme for the trial is understeed to be that which was originally announced. The plates, which are 8 teet high by 6 feet broad and 10% inches thick, are bolted to three leet of oak backing, as armor is secured on war ships. They are thendivided into square feet by horizontal and vertical lines painted on them, the parallel lines being one foot apart. From the 6-inch gun, 100-pound Holtzer chrome-steel, armor-piercing, orgival-headed projectiles are to be fired against the plates, with a striking velocity probably somewhere between 2,075 and 2,115 feet per second. The point of impact may be ordered or agreed upon, after the first or second shot, since the condition of the plate may which changes in the point of impact may be ordered or agreed upon, after the first or second sh

A LEAGUE OF NEW YORK FARMERS. To be Organized at a Convention in Syracuse on Hept, 16,

Arnany, Sept. 5 .- The Convention of delegates from county and town (armers' leagues called to organize a State Farmers' League met in the Globe Hotel here at 2 P. M. to-day. The Hon, L. D. Collins of Watervliet presided. About thirty delegates were present, representing town and county leagues in St. Law. rence, Washington, Rensselaer, Albany, Cayiga, Columbia, Greene, and Saratoga counties.

uga, Columbia, Greene, and Saratoga counties.
President Powell of the National Farmers'
League was also present.
After some discussion this resolution was adopted:

"That the officers of this meeting and a representative of the Farmers' League from each county here represented constitute a committee to call a convention of one delegate from each one of the Leagues of this State and three from each county organization, with power to east to call a convention of one delegate from each county organization, with power to cast the vote of the county by towns, and that one delegate be sent from each town League in counties not organized by county Leagues, and that the said convention be held at Syracuse the lith day of September, at noon to make a constitution in line with the representative form of government, and to elect officers on that basis; and that the Presidents of county Leagues be delegates ex-officio, and included in the three county delegates."

The object sought in the organization of a State Farmers' League is to exert a combined and potential influence in directing public sontiment on questions of legislation for the benefit of the farmers and for the public welfare, as Mr. Abell says, antagonizing no other interest in its legitimate sphere. Mr. Abell says the only other purpose is to benefit the condition of the farmers generally. The Convention adjourned at 5 o'clock.

MISS WESTOVER FOUND IT OUT.

Commissioner Beattle's Secretary Detects a Fraud in Cartage Tallies.

Miss Westover, who is Street-cleaning Commissioner Beattle's private secretary, and who was one of the brightest and most useful of the Custom House inspectors when he was Surveyor, has distinguished herself in her new place. The reports from the West Nineteenth treet dump were made in two handwritings. street dump were made in two handwritings, and the suspicions thus engendered led to an investigation. Then it was developed that a fraud had been committed. G. P. Campion, the inspector, and G. S. Penlsten, the assistant, had both signed the taily sheets from this dump, but there were entries upon it that were evidently made after inspector (ample it's signature had been affixed to them. Commissioner licatife decided that the responsibility for this rested with the assistant inspector, and ordered that he should be dismissed, together with the cartmen to whom the additional loads, that were not dumped, had been credited.

Must Pay bis Election Expenses John S. Erwin and Dr. Alexander Dallas were candidates on the Republican ticket in the Sixth district of Jersey City at the election last November. Erwin ran for member of As-

sant November. Erwin ran for member of As-sembly and Pallas was a candidate for Free-holder. Erwin was elected, but Dalias was de-feated. It was agreed between the two candi-dates that they should divide the expenses of the campaigh. After the election Erwin presented a bill for \$100 to Dallas, which he chimed was the de-leated candidate a share of the expenses. Dal-After the election from presented as in for \$100 to Dallas, which he chaimed was the defeated candidate's abase of the expenses. Dallas refused to pay it and Erwin brought suit in the First District Court. Yesterday Judge Douglass gave udgment against Dallas for the amount sued for and costs.

All Ready for Bishop Loughlia's Jubilee The arrangements for the celebration of Bishop Loughlin's golden jubilee in Brooklyn have been completed. It will be inaugurated on Friday night, Oct. 17, with a public reception and the presentation of a congustulatory address and a purse at the Clermont avenue rink. On the following night the monster parade, in which all the churches of the dio-cese, the various Catholic scoleties, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Catholic Knights of America are to be represented, will take place. Sunday, the third day in the celebra-tion, will be devoted to the sociesiastical cera-mony and the children's procession, and on Monday night the celebration will be brought to a close with a banquet. Gen James Mc-Leer, the one-armed veteran, who is to officiate as grand marshal at the parade, is busily en-gaged in arranging the details.

The procession, it is expected, will be the most imposing one ever held in Brooslyn. Bishon Loughlin's health has been steadily improving of late, and he will probably be able to take part in the coremonies. parade, in which all the churches of the dio

The Reception to Archbishop Corrigan, Invitations have been sent to the clergy by the council of the archaiocese to meet in the

EERTA ENTERS THE CAPITAL Welcomed by People With Cheers, Church Bells, and Capson,

La LIBERTAD, Salvador, Sept. 5., via Galves ton.—Amid the clangor of church bells, salvos of artillery, and strains of music the 7,000 men of the Salvadorian army made their triumphal entry into the capital this morning, under the command of General-in-Chief Antonio Ezeta Generals Bolones, Delgado, Lopez, Monedero, Gutierrez, Salazar and others, Ther had come from the irontier via Sonsonate and The whole city was profusely decorated, and

the streets were packed with enthusiastic multitudes, a general holiday having been proclaimed. The President, Gen. Ezeta and his wife, accompanied by Generals Zapeda and Rulz Pastor and a number of ladies and gontlemen, witnessed the evolutions of the troops from the balcoules of the Municipal Palace. The crowds below cheered the Presidential party with the greatest enthusiasm. The officers and soldiers of the army will be remuner ated and thanked for their services. CITY OF GUATEMALA, Aug. 20.-Copies of

American papers which have reached here show that much incorrect intelligence has been disseminated in regard to the trouble between San Salvador and Guatemala. As soon as Ezeta's usurnation became known both Honduras and Guatemaia began to mass troops on the Salvador frontier. They appealed to Ezeta to let Dr. Ayalu, the legal President of Salvador, as he was First Vice-President of the Re public under Menender, take charge of the Government, and have an election. Exeta meanwhile had placed about five thousand troops on the Guatemalean frontier, and issued a circular to them, saying they could sack and burn Guatemala City if they reached it. To his standard had flocked all the lawless and criminal classes of Salvador. Ezeta's brother was placed in command, with orders first to follow up and kill Gen. Horaclo Villavicencio and take his hundred men prisoners, and then to break over the line and advance on Guatemala.

In the American papers of July 22 it was stated that President Barillas gave orders to his Generals to advance on Salvador on hearing of Ezeta's situation. Your correspon dent never heard of such an order. He was in Chingo at the time, and all the Generals told him that their orders from the President were simply to stop the Salvadorians if they attempted to come over the line, but not to give battle. Moreover, the road was open to Santa battle. Moreover, the road was open to Santa Ana at this time, and the troops of Guatemala could have reached the capital of Salvador inside of three days if they had thought of invasion, as Exeta was chasing Villavicencio up in a different direction with all his men, Villavicencio belonged to the liberal party of Salvador, and being unable to reach Dr. Ayala, who had fled to the londuran frontier with his followers, and had proclaimed himself President, he made for Guatamala to join her troops. He was intercepted by Exeta's army and defented, and his men dispersed, though he himself escaped to Guatemala.

and his men dispersed, though he himself escaped to Guatemala.

Ezeta, after having defeated Villavicencio and his men, rushed his troops by rapid marches down to Chingo and Atescatempa, He entered the latter town on July 21 with 5,000 men and burned it and killed the resident, after which he gave battle to some 3,000 distantable troops stationed at Contract dents, after which he gave battle to some 3,000 Guatemaian troops stationed at Contepeque. At this battle for four hours the troops of Guntemaia stood the fire of Ezeta's army, which was superior to them in number by about 1,500 men. The rest of Ezeta's army came around to Chingo and surrendered to Gen. Sanchez, who had 4,000 men. Chingo is at the foot of the valley two leagues from Contepeque. For two days the Salvadorans surrounded the Guatemaians and fought to drive them back, but finally Gen. Sanchez broke

tepeque. For two days the Salvadorans surrounded the Guatemalans and fought to drive them back, but finally Gen. Sanchez broke through the line, and, reforming his forces, completely routed the invaders and drove them out of Guatemala. He also captured four pieces of artillery.

The Salvadorans have kept within their own borders since then, at Coca, a few miles from the scene of the battle.

Soon after this they tried to break over the line at Tempesque, about fifty miles from Jutiapa and Agna Blanca, but were met by Gen. P. Harillas with 1,800 men and no artillery. Though the Salvadorans numbered 2,000 men and fad two pieces of artillery they were routed in four hours with great slaughter, and their whole force was dispersed to Palo Alto.

Fo far, these sust mentioned are the only engagements that have occurred between the forces of Salvador and Guatemala. Instead of having fought and won eleven battles and being half-way to Guatemala City, the Salvadorans have only fought two, in both of which they were worsed and had to retire within their own berders. They were never more than a few miles from the line.

Salvador now has on her whole frontier some 8,000 men. She has also 1,000 in Santa Ana and 1,000 in the capital. It is probable no more could be raised, the country at present being so divider against Ezeta. Guatemala has upon her whole frontier about 25,000 men at different points, and can raise 10,000 more if necessary. Honduras has 12,000 upon her frontier.

The reports that a revolution had occurred The reports that a revolution had occurred in Guatermala city and that armed bands and mobs had paraded the streets, while the soldiers were without food and deserting, are incorrect. No disturbance whatever has occurred, no mobs have paraded the streets, and the soldiers on the frontier are well led and well housed from the rains. They are paid every morning, and nothing has been heard of deserting or rainal to de duty. well housed from the raine. They are paid every morning, and nothing has been heard of desertions or refusal to do duty.

Fresident Barllins has issued no proclamation declaring the country in a state of siege. He did issue one asking the true people of Guatemala to stand by him. This was answored on every side with offers of personal service, even by foreigners, and of money, food, ciothing, and horses. Fresident Barillas has had no intention of resigning.

As there is no cable from Here, except by way of Mexico and San Salvador, Ereta was able to stop all telegrams sent out of Guatemala by the Government, as well as news depatches. He however, could send what he chose, telling of his great victories and the good order in Salvador at the very time when he was suffering defeat and was valuity trying to suppress domestic disorders.

It is believed here that Mexico has sent money, men, and arms to Salvador to assist her, while Costa Rica and Nicarogua have swang overto the side of Guatemala, declaring they will stand by her if any more fighting occurs.

The people of Salvador that are against.

they will stand by not it any more inguing occurs.

The people of Salvador that are against Ezeta have appealed to President Barillas through the diplomatic corps to try to arrange with first a to let Ayala take charge for twenty-one days, until they could have an election. The Minister of Salvador, who has just spent five days here, has now gone to Ezeta to try to gain his consent to this plan but success is not likely, as izeta has all the troops in his control.

The facts regarding the fight at San Salvador, between hives and Antonio Ezeta, are as followed.

The facts regarding the fight at San Salvador, between hivas and Antonio Ezeta, are as follows: Rivas, who has been an exile from Salvador, in Honduras, crossed over into his country on hearing of the death of Menendez, and, with 2,500 Indians, joined Ezeta, who armed him and ordered him to the frontier. He travelled one day, returned to the capital, and took the city. Antonio Ezeta was at Santa Ana when he heard of Rivas's treachery, and hy rapid marches reached the capital next morning, and gave battle to Rivas with 3,000 men. This was on July 29, and for two days the battle raged in the streets, resulting in the routing of the indians, and the capture of Rivas, whom Ezeta had shot. The body was afterward exposed in the plaza as a warning. Ezeta's men burned and sacked part of the city and almost entirely destroyed the palace. Costa Blanca, which was riddled with bullets.

The American Consulate was attacked and sacked and the Stars and Siripestorn down and dragged through the streets. The flag was afterward recovered and restored to the Consulate by one of Ezeta's officers.

Here's a Casus Bellt. OTTAWA, Sept. 5 .- A new phase of the sealing

difficulty has just presented itself in British

Columbia, where the crew of a steamer belong-

ing to the Canadian Government last week captured a live seal, not this time in Behring Sea, but on United States territory, in the State of Washington. It appears that while the minion Government steamer Sir James Douglas was repairing the telegraph cable last week between Victoria and Dungeumers on the American side of Puget Sound a number of seals were observed on the American shore. A boat was lowered, and one of the crew thus described the violation of international law that followed: "We got the boat to the shore as soon as possible, and shore as soon as possible, and two of us sprang out to seize our prize. He looked so harmless that I was in the act of putting my hands carefully around his body to carry him to the boat, when he made a grab at me. The mate called out to catch him by the boak of the neck, which I did, while one of the boys got him by the hind hipters and heiped me to tack him to the boat. After we got him in the boat the difficulty alose how we were to keep him from getting away, as he so; eared to get away and to gain great strength and I had all I clud do with both hands to keep him. Luckly one of the boys lound an empty sack in the boat and washoved him into it. When we got beek to the stranger we let him go on deck, where he seemed to enjoy himself strolling around unit we strived in Victoria, when I went up to Mr. Gordane. Chairman of the Fark Committee, and presented the seed, our American canture. orphan as flum. Madison avenue and Fifty-first attest, at 10:30 o'clock next friday porning, that they may attend the reception to be given to Archbishop Corrigan in the cathedral at 11 on the first committee, and presented the seal, our American captures, and presented the seal, our American captures to Archbishop Corrigan in the cathedral at 11 on the first committee.

CONET ISLAND GEBRYMANDERED. John V. McKone Thinks He Has Got

The Democratic leaders of Kings county are indignant at the manner in which John Y. Mc-Kane has mapped out the six voting districts in the town of Gravesend. Hitherto there has been only one voting district in the town, and the polling place has been in the Town Hall This arrangement has always been of material assistance to McKane in maintaining his political supremacy, but he and his lieutenants were confronted with a new condition of affairs when the Ballot Reform law went into operation. One of its provisions is that not more than 300 voters should be included in each district. This necessitated the division of Gravesend into six separate districts, and, necessarily, a division of McKane's forces. The boss was equal to the occasion, and at his suggestion the town officers so laid out the districts that one of the ends of each terminated at the Town Hall, and the six polling places have been fixed in separate rooms in the building. This plan, if carried out, will enable McKane, it is thought to keep close supervision
over the entire body of voters, and prevent any
serious defection in the ranks of his followers.
Mckane's alliance with the Republicans is
closer than ever before, since the appointment
of Dan Lake as United States Marshal, and he
is determined, if possible, that the vote of
Gravesend this year shall be more strongly Republican than it was in 'the last Presidential
campaign. The Democratic leaders, however,
have been doing some quiet missionary work,
and the result of the election this year, they
are confident, will prove an unpleasant surprise to him. They will also spare no effort to
checkmate his gerrymandering scheme with
the election districts, and to compel the town
authorities to have separate polling places.
The alleged violation of the law in having the
six polling places under the same toof is to be
brought before the courts within a day or two.
Mckane insists that his plan is strictly in accordance with the Australian style of voting,
and that at the same time it saves the town
considerable expense. ing. This plan, if carried out, will enable Mc-

WANAMAKER'S YOUNG MEN.

They Are Going to Try to Reform the Robber Frank Young. From the Philadelphia Record,

They Are Going to Try to Reform the Robber Frank Young.

From the Pattestiphia Record.

If repentance comes soon enough to Frank Young, who on Monday night last was caught in the act of robbing Bethany Church of all its novable wealth, he may escape Moyamensing and be admitted instead into one of Postmaster-General Wanamaker's Bible classes. The culprit is in luck, for the benevolent idea has come to a number of Bethany's most prominent workers that this Frank Young should be litted up and, if possible, made to walk the strait and narrow path, it has seemed to these zealous Christians that the faith which bids them make clothes for Fili heathon and ship prayer books to the nethermost parts of the earth demands a charitatic clemency at home, and that perhaps when Bethany Church is robbed the doors of the Sunday school building should be opened so that it may be robbed also.

This in rough outline is the Bethany standpoint, and it is recarded as passing clear that if Frank Young can be purified and strengthened, and shown the wrong in robbing churches of silverware, he should be given a helping hand and started unew.

The Poatmaster-General was asked at Washington yesterday for his view on the matter, but he pleaded ignorance of the exact state of affairs and occlined to speak. But notwithstanding Mr. Wanamaker's silence a number of his church lead the teach spoke very plainly on the subject.

Hobert S. Murphy of 1,907 South street last night said: "I am heartily in favor of any plan by which this man Young may be redeemed to the path of honesty. It is the Church's work to save souls, and here is Bethany's chance. I don't know anything about this man, but I remember that some years agive had in our midst a young man named Harry Young, who was one of the mest energetic earnest Christian men Bethany ever numbered in her ranks. Harry is a brother of the man from a life of crime.

"We had in our midst a young man named thany's chance. I don't know anything about this now in list first would favor saving the guilty ma

matter myself, and, of course, can only await events."

So far as I'm concerned they can do what they please with the prisoner; but it might be a good thing to try and save him. It is the Church's aim to endeavor to save souls, and is strikes me that this would be a first-class subject." remarked Lowrie Horman, another of the shining lights, whose father is an elder of the church. "I was not with the class at the time, but I know all about the matter, and I guess the burglar received a pretty severe thumping, for I'm told that nearly all the fellows had a crack at him. Nothing much will be done until the trustees meet and take action in the matter."

be done until the trustees meet and take action in the matter.

James Baker, who ranks high in Bethany's circle, said: "I would be glad to help the man if I could, for it would prove that in the Church more than anywhere else the spirit of God pervades, if the law takes its course with this young man he will be severely punished, but it can be prevented if the influential members join hands and offer to stand by the young man and make a Christian of him."

"Of course such crimes should be punished as they deserve," said James Gienney. The laws were made for that purpose, and when a man so forgots himself he must realize the danger of his position; but as other members of the church are in favor of showing leniency to Young, I will offer ne obstacle."

PRIEST VERSUS BISHOP.

The Former Refuses to Vacate at the Order of the Latter-A Friend of McGlynn's, From the Cleveland Leader.

From the Circiana Leader.

Youngstown, O., Sept. 2.—A sensation has been caused in ecclesiastical circles here by the Catholic Bishop of Cleveland demanding the removal of the Rev. George Leeming, pastor of the Church of the bacred Heart. Iccated in the eastern part of the city, and the refusal of the latter to obey the order. Leeming was for many years a member of the diocese of bydney, Australia, and eight years ago became a member of this diocese. Early in June he was summoned by the Bishop to relinquish his charge here, to take effect the middle of August. No reason was assigned or cause given, and Leeming, acting upon his own judgment, and the advice of many personal friends, refused to leave. Under the rules of the Catholic Church, if a priest remains in a diocese for three years he becomes irremovable except by the Pope. The Bishop has the power to serve notice extending the term of probation two years, but this was not done in the case of Leeming. Having been here in the diocese eight years it is claimed that he cannnot be removed at the whim of a sick lishop, when Leeming refused to obey the corder the Bishop palled a meeting of his councillors, at which the case was presented, and they sustained unanimously the nostition of the priest. When Dr. Mediyan lectured here Leeming, and this is given as a reason for the attitude of the Bishop toward him. Leeming has been very successful liers, having taid off a large church dett by giving lectures, and is most highly esteemed by all classes for his many exceleint qualities. He has appealed from the lishop to the Fronaganda at tiome, and in the meantime is conducting services as usual.

High Speed Costly in Coal, To the Epiron or The Sux-Sir: In your account of

To the Loren of the sus—of the your account of the late Ericason ceremonies you state that the Estimore will steam half way across the Atlantic at a speed of thirteen knots and then if the coal holds out, preceed at full speed. Launot this cruiser carry enough coal to steam acri miles at full speed! If she cannot, should not that fact be considered a very serious lault. New Hates, Count, Aug. 25. John B. Stanton. chould not that fact be considered a very serious lault. New Haves, China. Aug. 22. 24 1605 B. STARTON.

Passed Assisiant Engineer Griffin of the cruiser Philadelphia, which is almost the counterpart of the Baitinote, said that the latter war ship could not carry sufficient coal to steam \$3,000 miles at indi speed, but that this was not to be extected. It was impossible for a vessel of the limitimores preparations and speed to be constructed with sufficient space for the amount of coal this would require, and at the same time to carry her heavy guns and have room for proper quarters. The Battimore's milius of action is about 7,000 miles; that is, she can go this distance without a great supply of coal, at ter knots an four. While about fifty tone of coal will be required to run the lialitimore one day at thirteen knots an hour, it will take six times as much to run her 456 miles in one day at tall speed, or niceteen incides an hour. She can carry only about 1.100 tons of coal.

Hudson County Problbitionists Wake Up. The Hudson County Prohibitionists have decided to take a hand in the approaching fall election. They held a Convention Thursday night and made these nominations: (onegres-Joel W. Brown: Sheriff James S. Carwin, and Coroner, Kelly S. Hester, W. W. Yimsus, Secretary of the State Committee addressed the Convention. He denounced the Ballot de-form law, and said it was enacted in the in-terest of the politicians.

A Bridegroom at the British Consulate Chief Justice Maddam of the City Court, by special request, married William Whittaker Hunt and Verona Bartram Funer at the City hall remerday. The couple are from Eag-land, Hunt is 38 years of age, inendsome, and exceedingly init. He is attached to the British Consular. The bride wore black sails. They reside at 130 West Eighty-third street.

BUINED IN THEIR OLD AGE. Settlement of the Exchange Contracts of

The failure of Bawrer, Wallace & Co., commission morehants, did not affect prices on the Produce and Cotton Exchanges. When William B. Wallace of the firm appeared he was warmly greeted by the produce men, and the hope was generally expressed that the firm would be able to settle up and continue their business. Saw. yer. Wallace and Co., however, are despendent and say that everything has been swept away, and that the failure means absolute personal rule to the members of the firm. A special cell was issued on the Produce Ex hange by the Chairman of the Grain Trade Committee to set. the upon the prices and legalize the settlement of the outstanding contracts of the firm. Those holding wheat contracts agreed to settle at the current prices at the time of the call, and this was satisfactory to Sawyer, Wallace & Co. and their assignees. These contracts were then closed out under the agreement: Three cads of January wheat at \$1.05 a, 10 loads of May at \$1,08%, 2 loads of May at \$1.05%, 1 load of November at \$1.03%, and 24 loads of December at \$1.04%. The same agreement covered the corn and oats contracts, and the following the corn and oats contracts, and the following lets were closed out: One load of corn at 53%-c. 3 loads of September corn at 23%-c. 45.000 bushes of oats at 40c, and another lot of 5.000 bushes at 40c. Twenty-one lots of lard of 250 smaller of the corn also closed out at prices ranging from \$6.45 to \$6.92 the 100 rounds, and on the Coffee Exchange 7.000 bags of coffee was closed out for Sawyer. Wallace & Court he current prices.

A second oall has been issued at the Produc Exchange for 11:15 to morrow and another call for 12:30 on Monday. Yesterlay's transations, however, have probably closed out interest for the sample of Sawyer. Wallace & Co.'s contracts on the exchange.

tions however, have probably closed out most of bawyer, Wallace & Co.'s contracts on the exchanges.

As to their other liabilities, the estimats was made yesterday that about three-quariers of their paper was beld by banks and capitalists, and that none of it was in a place where it was likely to cause more failures. The raper is scattered over two continents and it will be weeks before Sawyer, Wallace & Co. cas get in anything like complete returns. The irms liabilities will probably not exceed \$1,000,001, and their assets, until more definite news is received of their financial condition in London, are an unknown quantity.

There was no more definite explanation of the firm's failure yesterday than the statement that drafts from foreign ontions had exhausted their resources. The fact was brought out, however, that all the European business was transacted by Luclus W. Sawyer in the London office, and that the failure and subsequent suicide of Theodore lixis, the Berlin Agest, were due to heavy losses that he sustained in a speculation with Luclus W. Sawyer. Athough he was short only \$200 in his accounts with the office here, it was said on good authority that there was a heavy deficiency in his accounts with the London office. But havyer, Wallace & Co. say that they are still in the dark as to the condition of affairs there. A cable from Lucius Willard Sawyer, manager of the London branch, said that the failure surprised him as much as it did the cuber members of the london branch, said that the failure surprised him as much as it did the cuber members of the firm and was in no way due to his speculations. Mr. Bawer, the senior members of the firm and was in no way due to his speculations. Mr. Bawer, the senior members of the firm as the he in the interest of the firm as the heavy descent the resulting the land the probable from Lacius Willard Sawyer, manager of the firm as much as it did the cuber members of the firm as much as it did the cuber members of the firm as much as it did the cuber members of the fi

BANISHED TO VEW YORK.

That Is the Decree Get, Macco Says the Unannounced by the cable Gen. Antonio Maceo arrived yesterday in the Ward line steamship Cienfuegos, an exile from Cuba The news had probably been kept secret by order of the Cuban Government, at the head of which is Gen. Macco's old memy, Capt Gen. Palaviaja, who was reappolited Captain-General a month ago, under the Conservative Government, which at that time came into power in Spain. Gen. Marco yas accompanied by his wife. Owing to the ignorance of his friends in this city of his coming here was no one of his nationality to greet hin as he stepped ashere from the Cienfuegos early yesterday morning He had twelve big trunk and boxes which he had taken to the HotelGriffon, 21 West Nintl street. Gen. Maceo is ax feet tall, has handsome features, and a complexion as dark as a mulatto. He dresses in the latest Parislas fashion. At his hotel he welated to a Sun reporter the circumstances atending his exile.

Gen. Maceo was a litte eyer 20 years old when the Cuban insurrection broke out in 1868, when the Cuban insurrection broke out in 1853. In the ten years' war that followed. Gen. Macco says he had a price set upon his head four times by Palaviaia. reging from \$20,000 to \$50,000, bloodhounds wre set on his track, and in the various engagments he received twenty-two wounds. He was the last soldier to yield to the Government, cotinuing the fight with a small band in the mignian regions of Santiago. He went to Jamica and remained in business until 1836, when he was found at Port-au-Prince organizing nother army to attack Cuba. He was drive from Hayil by Cuban influence, and has sinobeen engaged in commerce in various ways. Sax contractor on the Panama Canal, the owners a grocery at Bas-Obispo, and an exploiter o gold mines in Panama.

Panama.

"I left Panama." he said. "Intecember last to attend to many business matt-s in the West test ranama. Be said. In secember last to attend to many business matrix in the West Indies and to join my wife in Janaica. I went to Kingston, then to Hayti and to santiago. It is said the Go'rment did not know o'r my arrival in Santiago. That is not true. They were well informer; it. My main object in visiting Havana an Santiago was to sell some property, and flow to leave the country. It it was noised ablad that I was in Santiago to forment a new spellion I never heard of it. I was living quily with my wife when a notice was servedon me that I must depart in twelve lives for New York city in the Clenfuegos. I vitured to ask why, and was informed it was it my copeers. There were no soldiers or unlemed nolice in or around the house, but the seeis were filled with secret police. It is not us that soldiers were ordered to guard the hip and shoot me if I should make an attem to escape. I was not a prisoner at any time, y course. If I should be asked why I was exile abould say it was because of the hatred old foe. Capt. Gen. Palaviaja, hears me. I suspicions it he has any, are unfounded. I around to Jamaica on the first steamer, prolably on Saturday."

What do you intend doing in Jamaica?

ably on Saturday."
"What do you intend doing in Jamaica!"
"I don't know."

Our cousins across the berring pend can generally be eited upon to "get there" in anything they unde but the way in which they "stand on the order of the geing" takes on at times an amusing phase. In the House of Commons it was recently asked whether ar-rangements could not be made for the lighting of the Natural Blatory Museum by electricity, so that it could be used in the evening. The member who replied to the question said that as the introduction of the sleate light was "a matter of experiment, it had been thought anvisable to begin with the British Muscum. The same pressure had not as yet been put upon the trustests light the Natural History Museum, but experiment would be made with a view to the illumination of the building should it ultimately be determined upon The London Electrician calls attention to some cariot

coincidences between the names of inventor, and is chanical appliances which have given rise to about mistakes. It was commonly supposed years ago that the Brush machine was so called on account of some special kind of brushes and that the Lever are lamp derived its name from two pacullar leve's in 1's mont anism. "The Sail dynamo has no apherical armatura, as might be supposed. The Short electric rails ay spi-tem is not specially adapted for lines of limited length. Bright shackles are never polished, and the Stemes raivanometer has nothing to do with the mariner compass, with which beginners cometimes confound it.
The Parsons engine is not a derival device and the Upward battery has nothing in common with lace also carbons. Such i opular errors may be exceed, however, when we find a recognized text book explaining the Danielle cell as being so called because of its contract. stancy." In this country a large number of people have always thought that the Bell telephone was so called because of the bell which is attached to 0, and so widespread was this bellef that the long busines Telephone tompany made it serve a commercial propose by adopting the bell as their trade mark.

A quick and very creditable piece of work was done A quies any very creditable place of vork was sub-by an electrical firm in Berlin at the advant of the Bid-falo Bill Wild West Company in that etc. As the Ger-man authorities do not normal of the use of high tension atternating currents for public show, the Wild West Company were obliged to leave the large of the wild was company were obliged to leave their swn removable lighting riant at Paris, and subsequently invited as-ders for the electric lighting of their slow about most equare yards area. In conformity with the corresponding rules of the German authorities. The first which is for the work underseek to do it in eight da a and see confully finished it in seven days of 1 and a laft hours. It consisted of 150 are samps, with reflectional 1,500 candle power each suspended from high post 50 glow lemps of 25 candle power carl still a search light projector of 45 amperes, together with pards of wire and cables and 1,500 his lators, a maching house having to be exceeded for facility 2s heres power such and four 250 volts; alone

Asiatic choirra chairra marius coming com-posint to a sour stormagh, diarrhad abian histo-tions of the barest suchdent to a significant adults, are circle of once ty in jar as camminate Baleson, it along the irritation and cause the analysis the stomach, and being pleasant as the test of capitalis remedy to the youngest in the family - and